

In the mean time government has changed its stamp. The new ones bear the cypher of the year, and must be renewed on the first of January.

CHERAW GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1837.

ERRATA.

In the report of the condition of the Bank, published in our last, referring to the amount of funds; for '\$121,000,' read '\$1,124,000.'

In the report of the proceedings at the dinner given to Capt. Blakeney and Company, in the statement of Maj. Harlee's remarks; for they (the Indians) were not treacherous &c. read, they were now treacherous &c.

Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.—Surveys of this road are in progress from Columbia to Lexington, Ky. The different routes proposed in this State, will have been surveyed before the meeting of the Stockholders in October.

The wheat crop in Virginia and Maryland is now likely to turn out better than was expected early in the spring. If the remainder of the season should prove favorable, it may yet yield an average produce. But, owing to the difficulty of procuring good seed, less was sowed last fall than usual; on that account, the aggregate produce will be less than usual.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has nominated Mr. Webster for the Presidency.

Temperance Advocate.—We have received the first No. of a publication with this title, issued in New Salem N. C., by Mr. W. D. Wilson. From this specimen, it promises to be a well conducted and valuable advocate of Temperance. It is published monthly at the low price of \$1.25 within the year, or \$1.50, afterwards. We hope the friends of the cause will not permit it to fail for want of patronage.

The pertinacity with which the Post Master General adheres to his order for the collection of postage in specie, has induced some persons at the North to undertake to carry letters by special messengers. It is estimated that letters may be delivered in Boston for 6 cents, while the regular postage is 18; and the carrier, it is believed, may make a handsome profit.

Some cases of small pox lately occurred Columbus Ga.; but it is said now to have disappeared.

Admitted failure of the experiment.—The Government predicted confidently that the local Banks could be made to perform the office of keeping in safety, and transmitting to any point where needed, the funds of the nation, more advantageously than these offices were performed by the United States Bank. Hear the language of the Globe, the organ of the Government now. A late number of that paper uses the following language:

"The bankers accuse the Government of 'indiscretion in trusting them.' True, it is 'indiscretion' to trust them; but 'indiscretion' is a word which the bankers hold to be 'pockets.' These pocket-holders have closed 'them up, and now, tell the Government it 'shall not have a dollar of its own money.' By the time Government gets its pockets open again, it is doubted by some whether ANY OF ITS MONEY WILL BE FOUND, as there is some suspicion that the pocket-holders have 'lent it out to merchants proper, and merchant speculators or, in some cases, per chance, transferred it to their own pockets.'"

THE MERCHANT.—The prospectus of this paper, conducted by Gen. Duff Green, formerly of the U. S. Telegraph, see another column. It is a large, neatly printed paper, and will, of course, be conducted with eminent ability. Persons wishing to see it are invited to call at the Book Store.

The Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette states that at least 2000 persons are thrown out of employment in that town by the suspension of the shoe business, and that many of them must suffer for the necessities of life.

Mr. Huntman the late representative in Congress from Col. Crockett's District, has declined in favor of the Colonel's son.

From the National Intelligencer.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT.—If the Globe is justly regarded as the exponent of the views of the Executive, another "Experiment" is about to be made upon "the life-blood of the American People." The monstrous anomaly of a TREASURY BANK is to be attempted to flood this nation with Government assignats, as a substitute for Bank credits and notes. The following extracts from the Globe of Thursday night bear this construction, and no other:

"* * * Why would drafts on this bank [The U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania] be entitled to any peculiar advantage? Would not a draft on the Mint at Philadelphia be equally valuable for all the purposes of remittance?—or a draft on the collector, or some other officer in whose hands the collections of public money at New York might be placed? Might not such drafts upon the great points of collection, receivable at the same time at the land offices, afford greater conveniences, both to the public creditors and to those who wished to purchase lands or pay duties, than any private corporation? Upon the showing of this projector, it seems perfectly useless to employ any such agency. The Treasury of the United States, with a few suitable and responsible public officers at the great emporiums of commercial intercourse, is amply sufficient to carry on the transactions required by the public service, without placing the public finances under the control of any grasping corporation. The Public have seen and experienced quite enough of their boasted facilities."

"Such an arrangement will operate as the most salutary check upon the inflations of paper currency, which have been so prejudicial to the industry and actual wealth of the country in years past. If the debts of the United States be paid, when they are paid, either in

Treasury, there will be no more suspensions of specie payments. Whatever follies the State banking institutions may commit, the standard of value recognized by the Constitution of the United States will be deteriorated. The United States have an independent Legislature—an independent Judiciary—and why a dependent Treasury?"

Simplicity.—The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury to the deposit banks, of which we took some notice yesterday, gravely commences by stating the Department has been informed, through the public press, that the deposit banks have suspended specie payments, and, with great simplicity, desires to know if that event has happened. It is even so, Mr. Woodbury—and Burgoyne is taken too! But it is possible that Mr. Woodbury's correspondents will not admit the fact. On the contrary, we have heard it suggested whether they will not be virtuously in dignant, and demand of the Secretary in what paper he has seen such a statement!

N. Y. Com. Adr.

PROGRESS OF THE EXPERIMENT.—The Boston Courier of Tuesday says, "In the ship-yards and foundries great numbers of hands were discharged last week; take the following for a sample, viz. from Gordon's ship-yard, 50 hands; Hazen's do., 45 do.; Wilson and Shield's foundry, 40 do.; Harkness's do., 50 do."

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 11th instant, says that day laborers, who, a few months since, obtained one dollar and fifty cents, now take seventy-five cents per day.

From the Boston Atlas.

The Better Currency—A Fact.—An elderly and respectable female, in reduced circumstances, presented yesterday, in the market, a twenty dollar note of the Planters' Bank of Natchez, one of the Deposit Pet Banks. It was all the money she had in the world; but she found that it would not buy her a pound of beef. Under these circumstances, she applied to one of the men of whom she had been in the habit of making little purchases, for advice.

She told him that she was poor, and chiefly dependent on the pecuniary assistance she received from her son, who was settled at Natchez, and who had been in the habit of making her such small and occasional remittances as he could spare from the results of his constant and laborious industry. His last remittance, which was all the money she had in the world, was this twenty dollar note on the Planter's Bank. He had no other way of remitting than by mail—and the best currency which he could remit was that of a Deposit bank. Deceived by the false promises of the Government, he probably thought that this bill would be redeemed by the Pet Bank in this city.

The friend to whom she applied, took the bill to one of the Deposit Banks, and asked at what discount it could take it at any price. Being thus driven to the brokers, the reply was, that for the TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE they could afford to pay but FIVE DOLLARS! This is a poor and destitute woman, by the mere action of the Executive, defrauded of three-fourths of a sum, which, however insignificant, was to herself of the utmost consequence, inasmuch as it was her ALL. Thus it is not merely those who have "EARNED NOTHING," and therefore "OUGHT TO STARVE"—in the language of the Globe—who have been stripped and plundered by the accursed policy of a cabal of swindlers and vagabonds—but the honest and laborious poor—the very class interested above all others in the preservation of a sound and uniform currency.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C., May 26, 1837.

The "better currency" is coming rapidly into vogue. We had an order yesterday for the use of one of the taverns in town, a quantity of "small change."—"Good for 63 cents at my bar."—"Good for 25 cents at my table," &c. &c. It is well for the people in these days, that a printing press can serve as a mint from which to make emissions of the only kind of money that seems likely soon to be in common use.—Gazette.

The Schoenaday Cabinet states that a Van Buren member of Congress elect, from the State of New York, has asserted, that a meeting of the Van Buren members from that State, will be held previous to the opening of Congress, for the purpose of advising Mr. Van Buren to recommend the speedy passage of an act for a New National Bank; and, if he does not, and persists in carrying out the gold humbug, he will find them in the ranks of the Opposition.—Nat. Int.

The mania for speculation in Western lands, we are led to infer from the smexed paragraph, must be pretty well over, at least in Michigan.—Nat. Int.

From the Detroit Advertiser, May 6.

We understand that some choice lots of land in this State have been sold recently at auction in this city for about one dollar an acre. There will be probably a good deal more disposed of in the same way. Emigrants should embrace such opportunities to purchase, as they may be enabled to obtain more valuable land than by purchasing of the Government.

It may be of use to distant readers to state that, in this city, Specie is at a premium of about ten per cent. over District Bank Notes; that Bank Notes of the South and West, even of South Carolina Banks, are at a discount of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. in comparison with District Bank paper; that is, from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. below Specie. We know that this is monstrous, and deplorable, the paper of those Banks being as good as that of any Banks in the Union. But such is the catastrophe of "the Experiment." The paper of our Banks is, we suppose, depreciated, in a corresponding degree, in remote parts of the country. There is, in fact, no circulating medium.—Nat. Intelligencer.

The question is beginning very anxiously and seriously to be asked, what can Congress do to bring about a new state of things in the monetary concerns of the country, or rather to restore the old and excellent state of things from which we have fallen? We confess, unless the suggestion made from several quarters, in relation to restoring the Deposites to the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, and co-operation with that bank and other solvent money institutions of the country by the Government, be adopted, we cannot see how specie payments are, in any reasonable time, to be resumed. Congress can do much in limiting and restraining the future exercise of Executive authority over the financial concerns of the People; but how is it to find a remedy for the present evil we have not as yet been advised. We heard hopes, at one time, raised, that the Government would

eloquent would have taken place before the meeting of Congress, but the fallacy of all such expectations is now apparent. We cannot yet at all see the end of what we now experience; all before is doubt, conjecture, and uncertainty.—Alex. Gazette.

Supremacy of the Law.—There is one determination in which all true patriots, all honest men indeed, should cordially and strenuously concur. It is a resolution to support the established law against resistance from any quarter, whether by open violence or insidious encroachment. The sacrifice of a great principle, a constitutional guaranty, is too serious a hazard to incur for any petty advantage, or indeed any purpose of even temporary importance. The precedent is most dangerous, and the arm which is now, perhaps, wielded for objects apparently good and just, may be employed for the accomplishment of ends, wicked, pernicious, and destructive. Once let loose the elements of evil, and we know not where violence is to cease, or ruin to remit its ravages.

At a moment like this, when misfortune urges to despair, and the temper of a suffering community is reckless and inflammatory, it especially behooves the conductors of the public press to add no fuel to the excitement, but, on the contrary, to use every exertion to allay the agitation on the public mind.—Political Arena.

Can the banks in Baltimore safely make an arrangement to receive the notes of the solvent southern and western banks? and if they can, is it their interest to do so? The objection to receiving the notes of the southern and western banks in the ordinary course of business is, that the banks of Baltimore would thereby encourage those banks to enlarge their discounts, and by increasing the circulation defeat a resumption of specie payments. If such would be the consequence, it forms a strong objection to the measure; but will that consequence follow? May not an arrangement be made by which the debtor banks shall pay interest upon all balances, and will not such an arrangement on the part of the banks throw back the notes of the southern and western banks upon them, and thus tend rather to diminish than to increase their circulation? If our banks receive such notes, the effect will be to substitute those banks as debtors to our institutions. If the southern and western banks are solvent, the arrangement will enable our merchants to receive southern and western paper, and that paper paid into our banks will always constitute a fund to redeem their own circulation. Our banks will have this advantage: as the southern and western banks will be required to redeem such notes as may accumulate, or pay an interest therefor, they will seek our paper as a means of paying our balances, and the arrangement to pay interest on unpaid balances would constitute a restraint upon their circulation in the same manner, if not to the same extent, as the payment of specie; whereas for want of such arrangement each community would create a circulating medium for itself, without let or hindrance.—Baltimore Merchant.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

We copy the following paragraph from a slip from the office of the Mobile Commercial Register received by last night's Express Mail:

"The New Orleans Picayune of yesterday morning, received to-day about noon, in anticipation of the mail, announces the receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz, of the arrest of Santa Anna, by the orders of Bustamante, to be conveyed to the city of Mexico for trial, and probable execution, on the charge of mismanagement of the war in Texas. He was seized by a party of Cavalry, on the 7th inst."

From the Boston Atlas.

The French Indemnity Gold.—There has been a good deal of inquiry among the claimants under the French Indemnity as to the fate of the gold that was imported at their expense, but which never came into their hands. The following extracts of letters from REUBEN M. WHITNEY to JOHN A. WELLS, Esq., Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Detroit, Michigan, throw some little light upon the subject:

July 8, 1836.

DEAR SIR: You will be informed by the Treasury Department that the Indian Department will have occasion, between this and the first of October, for from seven to eight hundred thousand dollars at Detroit; and Mr. Harris informed me yesterday that he should want from two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the amount in specie. To meet this, it has occurred to me that you will have to send abroad for specie. I have, therefore, thought proper to inform you that gold, in almost any quantity, can be had at the Bank of America, at New York, which has been received from France, and is under the control of the Treasury Department; and I would recommend that the two deposit banks at Detroit, unite together and send to New York, and obtain two or three hundred thousand dollars, with which to meet the wants of the Indian Department. It will be good policy for the banks to do so, as it will be aiding in carrying out one of the permanent measures of the Administration; that of circulating gold.

If you should conclude to adopt these suggestions, please inform me, and I will obtain such instructions as will enable you to obtain the gold without difficulty.

Yours truly,

R. M. WHITNEY.

JOHN A. WELLS, Esq.

From the same to same. Extract from a letter, dated,

July 26, 1836.

"DEAR SIR: * * * There is about four million dollars arrived, and to arrive, of the French indemnity money, which the Government wish to have distributed throughout the country; and it is expected that the deposit banks will lend their aid in doing so."

R. M. WHITNEY.

JOHN A. WELLS, Esq.

From the Globe.

The American vessel Champion, carried into Matamoros with a cargo worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000, has been condemned as a lawful prize by the Mexican authorities, for being on a voyage to the blockaded ports of Texas. The Julius Caesar will probably share the same fate, and all other American vessels captured by the Mexicans. A messenger is on his way to make demand for redress in these and all other cases of outrage upon the United States by Mexico.

Hopes are entertained that the good sense of the President will dictate the answer to this demand, and that prompt justice will render any action of Congress at the session of September unnecessary. Should these hopes be disappointed, the early meeting of Congress will be fortunate for those of our fellow-citizens who are engaged in commerce in the Gulf of Mexico.

Turning a Somerset.—The Clarendon Eagle says that a horse and heavy wagon backed together over a precipice thirty feet deep; that the wagon was broken to pieces, and the horse, after making a complete somerset, landed unhurt upon his feet, like a cat from a garret.

Conflict with a Catamount.—The Lakeville (Ohio) Journal gives the following case of maternal courage as a recent occurrence. A number of catamounts had come over the Michigan boundary and caused great terror among the farmers. One of them entered the window of Mr. Israel Hawkins, which had been left open while his wife was engaged in an adjoining room, and had crept to the cradle where a babe six months old was sleeping, before he was discovered. The mother, on perceiving him, seized a broom which lay upon the hearth, and commenced an attack. The first blow stunned without injuring the beast. He recovered, sprang upon the woman, and throwing her down, tore her left arm severely. She contrived to raise herself upon her knees with the animal clinging to her, and struck a second blow. The edge of the axe penetrated the skull, and laid the monster upon the floor. Her husband came home shortly after, and found her lying prostrate and exhausted, with the catamount stretched at her feet, and two oldest children weeping over her. The woman was considerably injured, but the account states that she is recovering rapidly. Her arm and side were badly torn, but she received no dangerous wound.

A new perpetual motion.—The good folks of the city of notions, have recently been instructed, amused, or gulled—we hardly know which—by a new discovery of a perpetual motion. Our cotemporary of the Boston Post, seems to have been the first, or among the first, to discover the humbuggery of the matter. A machinist of that city was the informant of the Post, as to the fact that the revolutions of the machine were considerably aided by a man who turned a crank in the cellar. After a full exterior examination of the machine, he thought he discovered a place where a small pulley might be let in, and that possibly some gentleman might be found in the cellar, who aided the "rotary process" of this new "circular." His curiosity led him to explore the underground apartments, which he entered slyly and noiselessly. He there observed a place boxed up, at the door of which he gave a gentle tap, whereat the said door turned upon its hinges, the gentleman had a full view of the interior, where he found an individual turning a crank, and doing the "perpetual motion" with great industry and zeal.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 22.

We received yesterday from our correspondents' papers of Tampico to the 6th, and of the city of Mexico of 1st May, inclusive.

The Mexican Cabinet was organized on the 24th April, and the following were sworn in as ministers of Departments: General MARIANO MICHELENA, as Minister of War; MANUEL DE LA PENA y PENA, of the interior, and JOAQUIN LIBRERIA, of Finances. ANGEL MARIA MORALES was also sworn in as Councilor of State.

General GUADALUPE VICTORIA has been appointed military commandant of the departments of Vera Cruz.

General VICENTE FILLISOLA arrived at Matamoros on the 5th instant, and will have command in the expedition against Texas.

New York, May 27.

In matters of trade, the week has closed less propitiously than it began. Since Monday, there has been a gradual but a continual fall in the prices of stocks. The trade of the city is trifling, particularly that portion usually denominated Southern and Western trade. The trade with the North continues without material diminution.

Our domestic exchanges continue the source of great trouble. Men cannot pay their debts though they have the means of paying them, and to travellers the inconvenience is so great that thousands are kept at home, not for the want of funds, but for the want of the right kind of funds, to travel abroad. The frequent departure of our foreign packet-ships, particularly illustrates the general stagnation of business here and in the whole country. Formerly, our London, Liverpool, and Havre packet-ships were filled with Cotton, and now they go almost empty. The Havre packets were entirely so.

The Mount Holly, (N. J.) Herald states that the grain crop of that county promises fair, and will, in all probability, yield an average field.

Good Interest.—A \$100 note of the Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, was sold lately in Natchez, at public auction, for \$225, on a credit of 12 months.

The Sea Serpent coming!—The Bristol (R. I.) Gazette of Saturday, gives the following account of the "whereabouts" of the Sea Serpent:

No HOAX.—Captain Blye, of the brig Clyde, which arrived at this port yesterday from Matanzas, saw, on Sunday last, in lat. 33, lon. 73, about 10 o'clock A. M., a queer looking fish, in the shape of a snake, under the lee of the vessel, of a grayish color, about the size of a ship's mainmast. His head had passed under the vessel's bottom; Captain B. thinks he must have been at least 200 feet long; about one hundred feet was on the surface of the water. The body was perfectly smooth, without the appearance of any hump or protuberances. As he passed by, the vessel's bottom was

distinctly seen by all board on for a considerable time. No doubt one of the Sea Serpents so often seen on our coast.

From the Newburyport Herald.

Going to Market.—presenting a five dollar bill; "Can't change it, sir." What shall I do? Got it changed somewhere." Pray where is that? "Don't know, sir; I'll charge it till you 'call again.' Good morning."

Going to the Post Office.—25 cents. "Can't take bills, sir; nothing but specie." But I have not got it, and don't know where to get it, what shall I do? "Why, sir, you may deposit a five dollar bill, and we will give you credit for it until it is run out." Well, I will leave this three dollar bill until I get the change. "Can't take it, sir; the Government does not allow us to receive bills under five dollars." So you must either get specie where it is to be had; deposit five dollars to pay 25 cents; or go without your letters and papers. Such are the minor fruits of the "experiment" and the "better currency." And all for what? If any mortal man can see any benefit in it, we will be comforted, hurrah for the Administration, and glorify the "great measure."

From the New York Evening Star.

Exportation of Specie.—There is no law prohibiting the exportation of specie, and yet we learn that an intimation has been given to the captains of packets to state to the customs house what specie they may have on board. Had they not better count the ducks and turkeys in the fowl house, and make the cook uncover the pots in the cabbage to know what is for dinner. It is hard enough to swallow some laws, and harder yet to digest illegal edicts and circulars, but public servants must beware how they invade the personal rights of citizens without any color of law at all.

Mr. Webster is travelling in the West and received with public honors in the principal towns. As evidence of the enthusiasm which prevails on the subject, it is stated that the Steamboat in which he was descending the Ohio met an ascending boat called the "Daniel Webster," which the crew and passengers of the former boat by unanimous consent saluted with deafening cheers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned has made arrangements, and, as he supposed, surrendered all active agency with the press, which arrangements have, for a time, at least, been suspended. In resuming his duties as an editor, and tendering his services to the mercantile community, he would say that, while the official organ at the seat of Government receives large annual stipends as the reward of political prostitution, the merchants as a class, disgraced with the cant of political demagogues, or absorbed in the love of gain, have proscribed the political press, and by giving their patronage to neutrals, offered a premium for servility. Recent events have demonstrated the sensitive relation between the agriculture of the South and West, and the commerce and manufactures of the East; and it becomes the merchants to deliberate how they can best counteract the conspiracy which would array an unnatural warfare between sections and interests so closely identified.

As good citizens, they have no remedy but the ballot box; an enlightened public opinion constitutes the only medium through which they can vindicate their motives or protect their interests. In a government like ours, the press is the great lever of public sentiment. The necessity of unity in support of a common organ, ably representing their objects and principles, was the subject of anxious solicitude; and after a full comparison of opinions, the basis of concert was embodied in the prospectus of the Reformer, and Mr. CRALLE, a gentleman of experience and distinguished ability, selected as the Editor, under the patronage of those members of Congress from the South and West, who are opposed to the existing Administration.

It is believed that their present bitter experience will induce the merchants of the interior, as well as of the sea-board, to unite with these distinguished statesmen. The merchants, who must now feel the want of such a press, can extend its circulation and secure for it a patronage which will enable the publishers to call into their service, the best talents and the purest patriotism.

Mr. CRALLE will reside in Washington, from whence he can communicate three times a day with the publisher, who will reside in Baltimore, and do all he can to make "THE MERCHANT" equal to any other press for usefulness, intelligence, and public virtue.

Among the arrangements in contemplation is the employment of an able associate Editor to reside in New York, who, being well informed in mercantile affairs, will unite his talents and experience in enriching our columns. We have assurances from some of the most eminent merchants that they will aid us in the selection; and to such a correspondent, the most liberal compensation which the resources of the paper justifies, will be given.

The MERCHANT will be a daily paper at \$3 per annum. The REFORMER, the country, published three times per week during the session of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess, at six dollars per annum, which may be paid by remitting five dollars in advance, postage paid. The Reformer, although printed in Baltimore, will bear date at Washington, and the same attention will be paid to the proceedings of Congress and the political department, as if it were printed in Washington. In fact, the facility of communication and the arrangement of the mail are such as give this point great advantage.

It will be seen that the plan proposes a heavy expenditure. We call upon the merchants to come forward and give a helping hand—if they will do their part, we will do ours. It is but for the country merchants to take the matter in hand, and THE MERCHANT and REFORMER become the papers in which the ablest statesmen will discuss the public interests, and prepare the public agents faithfully to discharge their duty by first informing the people themselves, what they should require to be done.

DUFF GREEN.

Establishment

OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.

WING to the intended removal of one of the Editors and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office. The office is well found in Job, newspaper and ornamental type, the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they do not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business it offers inducements not inferior to any in this State, and to a practical Printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBANT & STRANGE.

From the 20th May 1837.

The Exchange Hotel at New Orleans, just completed, it is supposed, is the largest in the world—228 feet front by 196 deep, 6 stories high, with a dome and tower whose top is 113 feet from the ground. Has 350 rooms, and a dining hall 113 feet long; a superb marble statue of Washington has lately arrived from Italy, which will be placed in the centre of the colonnade, at the entrance of the grand saloon. It is estimated that the hotel will cost \$550,000, and the furniture \$120,000.

MARRIED.

In Darlington District, on the 1st instant, Mr. J. W. BAILLY of this town, to Mrs. MARGA A. MOYE.

DIED.

Departed this life on Saturday morning, 3d inst., near Rockingham Richmond County, Mr. GEORGE HAYLEY of Dropsy, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He has left a large family and numerous friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Williamsburg District, on the 24th ult. Hon. JOHN GRAHAM, late Senator from that District, aged about 70 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PRICES CURRENT, MAY 2.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Beef in market, | lb | 6 | 8 |
| Bacon from wagons, | lb | 10 | 11 |
| by retail, | lb | 12 1/2 | |
| Butter | lb | 20 | 25 |
| Beeswax | lb | 20 | 22 |
| Baggins | yard | 18 | 25 |
| Bale rope | lb | 12 | 14 |
| Coffee | lb | 12 1/2 | 16 |
| Corn | 100lbs | 5 | 8 |
| Cotton | bushel | 80 | 100 |
| Flour Country, | brl | 700 | 800 |
| Northern, | brl | 1300 | 1000 |
| Feathers from wagons | lb | 40 | 45 |
| Fodder, | 125 | 150 | |
| Gides green | lb | 5 | 5 |
| dry | lb | 10 | |
| Iron | 100lbs | 5 00 | 650 |
| Indigo | lb | 75 | 250 |
| Lime | cask | 100 | 000 |
| Lard | lb | 12 1/2 | 25 |
| Leather sole | lb | 25 | 25 |
| Lead bar | lb | 10 | 12 1/2 |
| Logwood | lb | 45 | 55 |
| Molasses | gal | 8 1/2 | 9 |
| Nails cut assorted | lb | 20 | 9 |
| wrought | lb | 20 | 9 |
| Oats | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| Oil curries | gal | 75 | 100 |
| lamp | 125 | | |
| linseed | 120 | 137 1/2 | |
| Paints white lead | keg | 325 | 425 |
| Spanish brown | lb | 8 | 12 1/2 |
| Peas, | 100lbs | 87 1/2 | 100 |
| Pork | 100lbs | 800 | 900 |
| Rice | 100lbs | 400 | 500 |
| Shot, Bag | 125 | 225 | 250 |
| " " | lb | 12 1/2 | |
| Sugar | lb | 10 | 12 1/2 |
| Salt | sack | 300 | 325 |
| salt | bush | 87 1/2 | 100 |
| Steel American | lb | 10 | 16 |
| English | lb | 14 | |
| German | lb | 12 | 14 |
| Tallow | lb | 10 | 12 1/2 |
| Tea imperial | lb | 125 | 137 1/2 |
| hyson | lb | 100 | 1 |